

Cottam Solar Project

Environmental Statement Addendum: Chapter 13: Additional Archaeological Trial Trenching Interim Report

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Gate Burton Grid Connection Corridor Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire

Additional Trial Trenching Interim Report



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AECOM, on behalf of Low Carbon Ltd, to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation associated with a proposed solar park and grid connection route. The Gate Burton Energy Park comprises a 710-hectare parcel of land located east of Gate Burton, Lincolnshire, DN21 5BD, centred on NGR 484748 383644. The route of the Grid Connection Corridor, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire crosses some 370 hectares of arable and set-a-side land between Marton and Cottam Power Station (NGR 484725 382501 and NGR 481642 378707). The majority of the route lies to the west of the River Trent, in Nottinghamshire.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in association with the proposed development of Gate Burton Energy Park which comprises the installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) generating panels and on-site energy storage facilities across the Solar and Energy Storage Park, along with a proposed Grid Connection Corridor which extends from the Solar and Energy Storage Park to connect to Cottam Power Station (the Development Consent Order (DCO) Site). A DCO application is in progress.

Following alterations to the site boundary, further trial trenches were required in the southern part of the site. The evaluation area comprised a parcel of land located south of Torksey Ferry Road and Cottam Power Station, Rampton, Nottinghamshire. It was centred on NGR 481161 378619. Eleven evaluation trenches were commissioned. Six trenches in fields 151 and 152 could not be excavated because of access availability and site conditions. A total of five evaluation trenches were excavated, investigated and recorded within field 154. One of the five trenches contained archaeological remains, comprising a single pit of unknown date or function. No artefacts or ecofacts were recovered.

The evaluation has succeeded in its aim of providing information regarding the archaeological potential of field 154 and in testing the results of the geophysical survey. It also addressed the potential for evidence of ridge and furrow or post-medieval/modern drainage changes.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank AECOM, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Jennifer Wilson. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the Archaeological Advisor for Lincolnshire County Council, who monitored the project on their behalf, and to A. E Faulks for their cooperation and help on site.



Gate Burton Grid Connection Corridor, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire

Additional Trial Trenching Interim Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AECOM, on behalf of Low Carbon Ltd, to undertake archaeological evaluations across an area associated with a proposed solar park and grid connection corridor. The Gate Burton Energy Park area comprises a 710-hectare (ha) parcel of land located east of Gate Burton, Lincolnshire, DN21 5BD, centred on NGR 484748 383644 (Fig. 1). The Grid Connection Corridor, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, crosses some 370 ha of arable land between Marton and Cottam Power Station (NGR 484725 382501 and NGR 481642 378707; Fig. 1). The majority of the route lies to the west of the River Trent, in Nottinghamshire.
- 1.1.2 The proposed Gate Burton Energy Park development comprises the installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) generating panels and on-site energy storage facilities across the Solar and Energy Storage Park (hereafter the 'energy park'), while a proposed Grid Connection Corridor (hereafter the 'cable corridor') extends from the Solar and Energy Storage Park to connect to Cottam Power Station (the Development Consent Order (DCO) Site). A DCO application is in progress.
- 1.1.3 The Development falls within the definition of a 'nationally significant infrastructure project' (NSIP) under Section 14(1)(a) and 15(2) of the Planning Act 2008 (the "Act") as the construction of a generating station with a capacity of more than 50MW, with a capacity in the region of 500MW.
- 1.1.4 The Grid Connection Corridor is intended to be a shared corridor for the Cottam Solar Project, West Burton Solar Project and Gate Burton Solar Project.
- 1.1.5 Changes to the site boundary meant that additional trial trenching was required in the southern part of the site. The extension to the site boundary covers a parcel of land south of Torksey Ferry Road, Rampton, Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire, DN22 0GE, centred on NGR 481161 378619 (SK 81161 78619) (Fig 1).
- 1.1.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2023a). The Archaeological Advisor to Lincolnshire County Council approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.7 The additional trial trenching comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of five trenches. The work was undertaken from 16–19 October 2023.
- #### 1.2 Scope of the report
- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional, or wider archaeological context and assess



whether the aims of the evaluation have been met. Its findings will be incorporated into an updated version of the main evaluation report (Wessex Archaeology 2023b).

- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The additional evaluation area is located across a single agricultural fields to the south of Torksey Ferry Road, Nottinghamshire. The village of Rampton is located 1.6 km to the west of the site and Cottam Power Station lies to the north. The excavated trenches covered by this report were located in the easterly of the three fields. This field is bordered to the north by Torksey Ferry Road, to the east by a meadow, to the south by the Fleet Plantation and to the west by Shortleys Road. The broader land use around the site is arable fields and plantations.
- 1.3.2 The surrounding fields are flat and existing ground levels lie at 7 m above Ordnance Datum (OD).
- 1.3.3 The bedrock geology is Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone. Overlying this are superficial deposits of alluvial clay, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2023).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA: AECOM 2022) which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km radius of the proposed energy park and cable corridor. A summary of this was presented in the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2022a; 2023a) and those pertaining to the additional evaluation area are detailed below. Relevant entry numbers from the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Records (HER), National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) are included. Other sources of information are referenced as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the additional trenches

Geophysical survey (2022)

- 2.2.1 The shared cable route corridor for the Cottam Solar Project, West Burton Solar Project and Gate Burton Solar Project was subject to a gradiometer survey in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire (Wessex Archaeology 2022b). Anomalies associated with archaeological features were identified during the survey. These were predominately rectilinear anomalies interpreted as potential Romano-British enclosures, along with possible roundhouses and 19th century agricultural activity.
- 2.2.2 The additional trenches lay in the fields numbered 154 in the geophysical survey. The survey results indicate the presence of a small, rectilinear, ditched enclosure measuring 43 m by 25 m, as well as two north–south aligned field boundaries.

Trial trench evaluation (2023)

- 2.2.3 A total of 931 trial trenches were excavated across the proposed energy park and grid connection corridor (Wessex Archaeology 2023b). A total of 130 out of the 931 trenches



contained archaeological features comprising ditches, gullies, pits, furrows, a grave, a waterhole and a wall. Archaeological deposits were also identified and comprised alluvium, deliberate dumping and levelling, demolition layers and peat.

- 2.2.4 The nearest field to the additional trenches evaluated in this survey was field 146. A dense concentration of archaeological features was uncovered in the north-east of the field, corresponding to enclosures identified in the geophysical survey results (Wessex Archaeology 2022b). Romano-British pottery, animal bone, CBM, iron and a copper alloy brooch were recovered from the ditches, pits and gullies that were uncovered, suggestive of a Romano-British settlement.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.3.1 There are no designated heritage assets recorded within the site. A single scheduled monument is located within 1 km of the site. This is the Fleet Plantation Moated Site (NHLE 1008594), a medieval moated site that borders the southern side of field 154.
- 2.3.2 There are no listed buildings within 1 km of the site. The nearest listed buildings are in Rampton to the west, Cottam to the north and Laneham to the south.
- 2.3.3 Prehistoric remains within the area of the site are limited; largely found by previous archaeological work at Rampton Quarry, situated 300 m to the east of the site. The Mesolithic is represented by a single watercourse excavated in 1990 (ADS 1041198; NMR 1217806). Neolithic and Bronze Age pits were also found at Rampton Quarry (ADS 1341876). One pit was interpreted as a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Beaker burial, though no human remains were found (HER M18354).
- 2.3.4 Evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British remains within the area of the site are again largely confined to Rampton Quarry. Pits, postholes and roundhouses from the Iron Age were uncovered there, along with Romano-British pits, ditches, settlement, bronze working activity and a single pot recovered in a watching brief (ADS 1041198; 1341876; 1143320; 632513; 1143318; HER M4698; M18353; NRHE 324710).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023a) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;



- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (Knight *et al.* 2012; Research Frameworks 2023), the site-specific objectives of the evaluation are to:

- test the results of the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2022b);
- determine the presence or absence of early prehistoric remains covered by alluvial deposits or by peat;
- examine evidence for remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow (known from historic maps and the geophysical survey) and assess if this has impacted on any earlier remains;
- examine the evidence of water management and land drainage change in the post-medieval and modern (AD 1750+) period;
- determine the depth of the alluvial sequence and examine the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of alluvial deposits;
- examine the artefactual and ecofactual potential of archaeological deposits, some of which may be waterlogged; and
- assess the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI and addendum WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022a; 2023a) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The initial specification for the additional trenching work was the excavation, investigation and recording of 11 trial trenches. This was reduced to five trial trenches, as access into field 151 was unavailable and site conditions prevented excavation in field 152 following Storm Babet.

4.2.2 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI (Fig. 1).



- 4.2.3 Five trial trenches, each measuring 50 m in length and 2 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.4 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.5 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.
- 4.2.6 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Archaeological Advisor to Lincolnshire County Council were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.7 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.8 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.9 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022a). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Archaeological Advisor for Lincolnshire County Council monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Archaeological Advisor for Lincolnshire County Council.



5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 One of the five excavated trial trenches contained an archaeological feature, suggesting a low level of archaeological activity within the site of the additional trial trenching. This was a pit containing no artefacts or ecofacts. It is of uncertain date or use. The following section presents the results of the evaluation.
- 5.1.2 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (Appendix 1). Figure 2 shows the archaeological feature recorded within the trenches, together with the preceding geophysical survey results (Wessex Archaeology 2022b).

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The natural geology across site was variable, consisting of alluvial clays and sands. The geological substrate in the westerly trenches (2006 and 2007) comprised a pinkish brown clay with very rare gravels up to 60 mm in size and was generally loosely compacted. At the eastern end of trench 2007, this was replaced by a yellowish brown sandy clay. This yellowish brown sandy clay continued through the centre of the field (trench 2008), before becoming the brownish yellow sand found in trench 2009. In the east of the site (trench 2010), the geological substrate consisted of a reddish brown sandy clay that became a dark greyish brown silty clay with a slight blue hue towards the east. Both deposits contained very rare gravel up to 30 mm in size. A patch of pinkish brown clay with a slight blue hue and no components was recorded in the south of trench 2008.
- 5.2.2 Topsoil within field 154 consisted of a dark greyish brown clay that contained very rare and small (between 2–50 mm) subrounded gravel. Silt and sand components varied across the field, with sandier deposits around trenches 2009 and 2010 in the east. Silt became more common in the topsoil near trench 2006 and the eastern boundary of the field where there was more standing water. The topsoil generally retained moisture and was loosely compacted throughout the field. The horizon with the geological substrate was generally very clear. The thickness of the topsoil varied between 0.26–0.39 m, with the thickest deposits encountered in the west, and the thinnest in the centre of the field.

5.3 Uncertain date

- 5.3.1 A single archaeological feature was uncovered in trench 2010. Pit 201003 (Figs. 3 and 7) was 1.26 m long by 1.32 m wide, with a depth of 0.30 m. The single secondary fill it contained consisted of a single brownish grey silty sand with very rare subrounded and rounded pebbles up to 30 mm in size, as well as frequent manganese streaks throughout. It is likely to have formed through silting and the washing in of sand.
- 5.3.2 The function and date of the pit is unknown. No artefacts were recovered following complete excavation and no ecofacts were present in the fill, making it unsuitable for environmental sampling.

6 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 No artefacts or environmental samples were recovered during the archaeological works.



7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Discussion

- 7.1.1 The uncovered archaeological remains from field 154 comprises a single pit (trench 2010) of unknown date or function located in the east of the field.
- 7.1.2 No evidence was encountered for the ridge and furrow remains known to have existed across the wider area from historical mapping (Wessex Archaeology 2023a) and geophysical anomalies consistent with such activity (Wessex Archaeology 2022b). Gradiometer anomalies forming ENE–WSW trends could be the remains of past ridge and furrow activity appearing, but this is uncertain. The anomalies were targeted by the excavation of trenches 2009 and 2010, though no evidence for their cause was found. The topsoil in field 154 was approximately 0.30 m thick and went straight onto the natural suggesting many of these features may have been removed by later agricultural activities or become homogenised within the topsoil.
- 7.1.3 The works undertaken have also assisted in testing geophysical anomalies identified across the area. The geophysical survey results for field 154 showed an approximately 7 m wide anomaly passing along a north–south alignment from the northern limit of excavation to the southern and into the Fleet Plantation. This was interpreted as a possible ditch-like feature, or possibly a compacted surface (Wessex Archaeology 2022b). Interpretation was uncertain as it was also suggested that it could be agricultural or geological (Wessex Archaeology 2022b). Due to the proximity of the scheduled monument Fleet Plantation Moated Site, there remained the possibility that the anomaly was related to the moated site. Excavation found no sign of an archaeological feature in the location of the anomaly. The area did contain a geological variation of manganese-rich sand, of roughly the same dimensions as the anomaly, with no obvious cut and an extremely diffuse boundary, indicating the cause of the gradiometer anomaly.
- 7.1.4 Additionally, dispersed areas of increased magnetic response that were recorded during the gradiometer survey (Wessex Archaeology 2022b) were also tested. No archaeological cause for these were uncovered. These anomalies are also likely to have been caused by the natural geology (similar to the aforementioned geological variations) or perhaps by agricultural activity.
- 7.1.5 While no signs of drainage ditches were uncovered, a series of east–west aligned drains were found throughout the trenches. These were evenly spaced, linear and contained ceramic land drains. The features indicated that a post-medieval or modern drainage system was created for the field using ceramic piping, rather than ditches. Maps indicate that the fields within the site have been static in layout since 1885 at least (National Library of Scotland 2023), and the lack of evidence for drainage beyond land drains in the trenches and the geophysics suggests that the field drainage may have been set out in its current form before then.
- 7.1.6 Given the low number of features encountered, the results have limited ability to answer the site-specific objectives, although the results of the geophysical survey have been tested and the absence of alluvium, peat and medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow has been established.
- 7.1.7 The absence of archaeological features indicates that the evaluation work undertaken has some potential to provide evidence for changes to post-medieval and modern water management and land drain systems.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Lincoln Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code LCNCC:2022.103. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

8.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records and graphics, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Lincoln Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with LCNCC:2022.103, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 file/document case of paper records

Digital archive

8.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

Documentary Archive

8.2.4 The physical archive currently includes paper records (site registers only), graphics and artefacts. Born digital data includes site records, photographs, survey data and reports. Physical and digital records will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

8.3 Selection strategy

8.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

8.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.



- 8.3.3 In this instance, given no finds were recovered during this stage of work, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed.
- 8.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.
- 8.3.5 A full summary of the physical and digital archive generated by the evaluation, and the recommended selection strategy relating to it, will be included in the forthcoming updated report on the results of the trenching from across the entire site.

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.5 OASIS

- 8.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Archaeological Advisor for Lincolnshire County Council on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER), where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

9.2 Third party data copyright

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 2006		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
200601		Topsoil	Very dark greyish brown clay. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2-50 mm in size. Loose compaction and clear horizon with 200602.	0-0.39
200602		Natural	Mid pinkish brown clay. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2-50 mm in size. Moderate compaction and clear horizon with 200601.	0.39+

Trench No 2007		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
200701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2-50 mm in size. Loose compaction and clear horizon with 200702.	0-0.32
200702		Natural	Mid pinkish brown silty clay. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2-70 mm in size. Moderate compaction and clear horizon with 200701. Changes to a yellowish brown sandy clay at eastern end of trench.	0.32+

Trench No 2008		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.36 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
200801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2-50 mm. Loose compaction and clear horizon with 200802.	0-0.26
200802		Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty sand. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel 2-60 mm, with infrequent manganese flecks. Loose compaction and clear horizon with 200801. Turns into a pinkish brown with a blue hue clay at southern end of trench.	0.26+



Trench No 2009		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.52 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
200901		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2-40 mm in size. Loose compaction and clear horizon with 200902.	0-0.31
200902		Natural	Mid brownish yellow sand. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2-40 mm in size. Loose compaction and clear horizon with 200901.	0.31+

Trench No 2010		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.39 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201001		Topsoil	Very dark greyish brown clay. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2-20 mm in size. Moderate compaction and diffuse horizon with 201002.	0-0.30
201002		Natural	Dark greyish brown with a blue hue silty clay. Rare (1%) poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel, 2-30 mm in size. Moderate compaction and diffuse horizon with 201001. Changes to a mid brown with a red hue sandy clay in the western half of the trench which has a clear horizon with 201001.	0.30+
201003	201004	Pit	Sub-circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 1.26 m. Width: 1.32 m. Depth: 0.30 m.	0.30-0.60
201004	201003	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand with rare (1%) sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, moderately sorted and 5-30mm in size. Frequent manganese streaking throughout.	0.30-0.60



Appendix 2 OASIS summary

OASIS ID (UID): wessexar1-520083

Project Name: Evaluation at Gate Burton Cable Route LCS072 - Additional Trial Trenching

Sitename: Gate Burton Cable Route LCS072 - Additional Trial Trenching

Activity type: Evaluation

Project Identifier: 268982

Planning Id: DCO Application

Reason For Investigation: Planning: Pre application

Organisation Responsible for work: Wessex Archaeology

Project Dates: 16-Oct-2023 - 19-Oct-2023

Location: Gate Burton Cable Route LCS072 - Additional Trial Trenching
NGR : SK 81161 78619
LL : 53.2983188080486, -0.783694498631386
12 Fig : 481161,378619

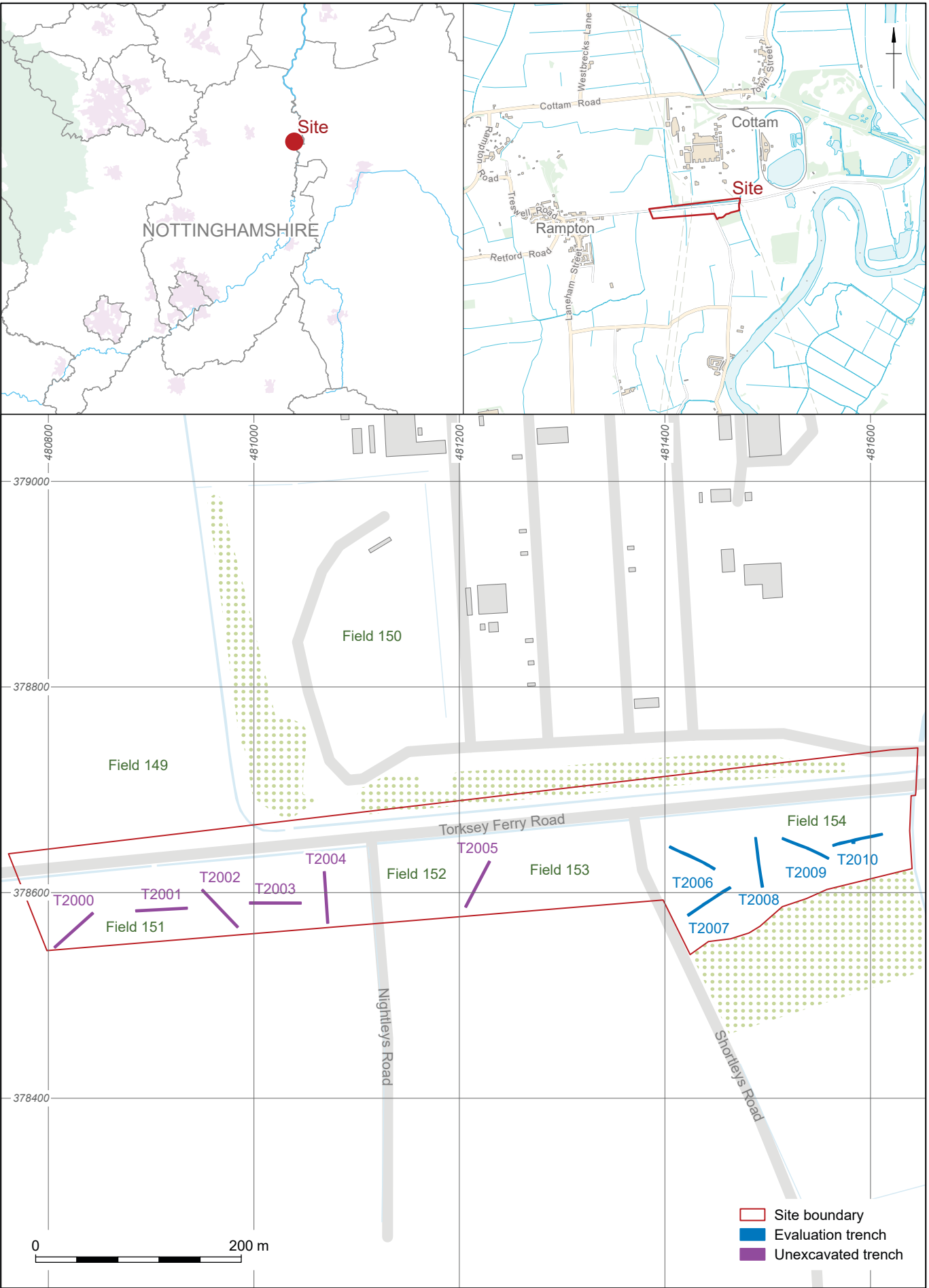
Administrative Areas: Country : England
County/Local Authority : Nottinghamshire
Local Authority District : Bassetlaw
Parish : Rampton

Project Methodology: Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AECOM on behalf of Low Carbon Ltd to undertake archaeology trial trench evaluation across three fields south of Torksey Ferry Road following alterations to the site boundary for an energy park and grid connection route. The total site area at Gate Burton is 886ha. The extension to the site boundary is centred on NGR 481161 378619, in three fields South of Torksey Ferry Road, Rampton, Nottinghamshire. Eleven trenches were commissioned. Five trenches were carried out and recorded in the Eastern field with access to one field unavailable and another affected by Storm Babet preventing the other six being carried out.

Project Results: A total of five archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated. One of the five produced archaeological remains. This was a single pit, partially covered by the southern baulk of the trench. Following extension of the trench to uncover the full extent of the pit, and complete excavation of the pit, no artefacts or ecofacts were uncovered. The pit remains of unknown date or function.

HER: Nottinghamshire HER - unRev – STANDARD
Person Responsible for work: John Winfer

Archives: Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire



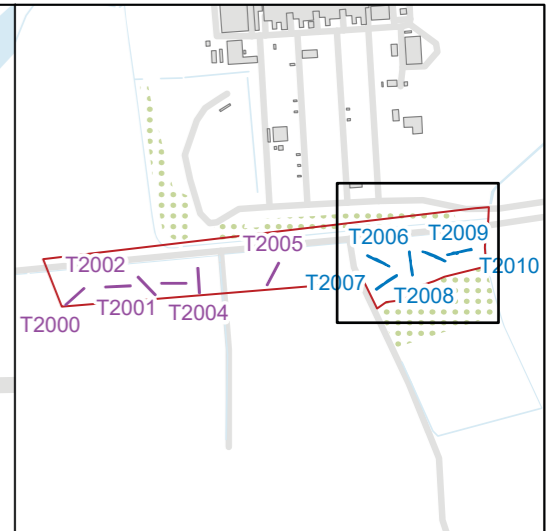
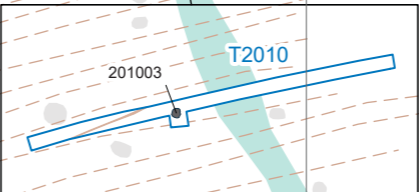
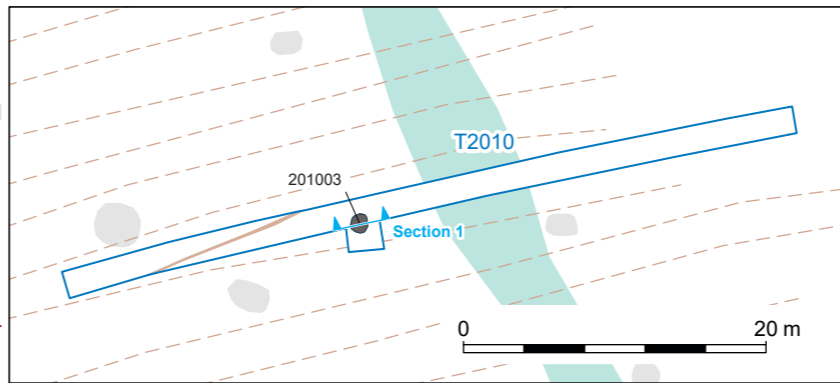
Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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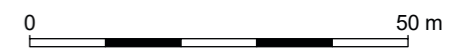
Date: 31/10/2023 Created by: AW Revision: 0 Scale: 1:5,000 at A4

Figure 1: Site location





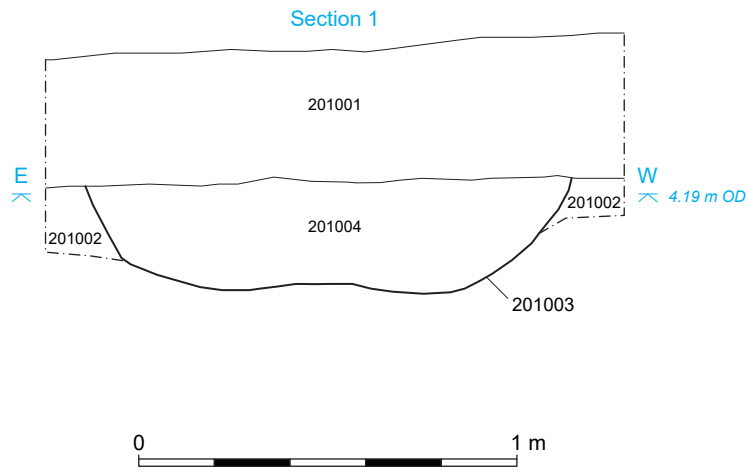
- ▭ Site boundary
- ▭ Evaluation trench
- ▭ Unexcavated trench
- ▭ Intervention
- ▭ Disturbance
- ▭ Archaeology
- Geophysical Survey Interpretation
- - - Ploughing
- ▭ Possible Archaeology
- ▭ Superficial Geology
- ▭ Ferrous
- ▭ Increased Magnetic Response



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Figure 2: Field 154 detailed trench plan



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Figure 3: North facing section of pit 201003





Figure 4: Trench 2007 from the north-east, 1 m scales



Figure 5: Trench 2009 from the north-west, 1 m scales



Figure 6: Trench 2010 from the west, 1 m scales



Figure 7: Pit 201003 from the north, 1 m scale



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